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Agricultural.

From the Western Shepherd.
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF A FLOCK IN THE NATURAL PRAIRIE. BEFORE CULTIVATED GRASSES ARE PROVIDED ON THE FARM. THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE PRAIRIE TO PROLONG THE PASTURAGE FRESH AND YOUNG TILL WINTER SETS IN.

No country is a state of nature is to be found so free from the annoyances to the wool-grower, mentioned by Virgil in his third Georgic, as the great prairies of Illinois. The prairie grass is green, succulent, and nourishing, until the first part of July; from that time onward it becomes less and less acceptable. If a flock are kept upon it they must, in the latter part of summer, have a large range and fresh pasturage. But a method is known, to the frontier settlers, or retaining spring herbage, to the approach of winter. Select a patch of prairie (some five or ten thousand acres) that has not been burned the preceding year. The mass of old dry grass, in the middle of June, is sufficiently combustible to allow fire to consume it with the growing crop of green grass. Burn a patch in June, and the young grass will immediately spring up, which, in July, will afford a rich pasture of young, tender, juicy grass, about eight inches high. Burn another patch in July, which will afford another pasture in August, and a third on the first day of August, which will remain green and tender till killed by winter frosts. In this way juicy pasture may be secured from early spring until the succeeding winter. But some forecast is necessary to secure this. In the previous autumn these spots should be selected and made secure by burning round as the hunters know how; otherwise they might be consumed in the general conflagration, which often sweeps hundreds of miles of prairie grass in the fall of the year. Supposing no cultivated grasses to be prepared, immediately the young prairie grass is killed by early frost. Sheep, oats, or hay and corn, should be given at night the flock going out to pick what they can through all the frosts of autumn and winter.

In the summer the shepherd must have a cabin near his pasture ground, and a sheep-yard with a wolf-proof fence. The flock must be out at the first dawn of day, and graze late in the evening. During all the heat of the day they will shade in some neighboring grove. The shepherd must have his horn and rifle, and two couple of good hunting dogs, to chase the wolf or fox. The size of the flock may be limited only by the size of the pasture. Mr. Sheridan, who has eighty thousand sheep, on the pampas of South America, divides them into flocks of five thousand each; but I incline to think that a flock of two thousand is sufficient for a shepherd and a lad to tend. Of all the varieties of speculations afloat in the world, I have often wondered that the abundant herds of our prairies have never attracted the attention of American wool growers. For a summer establishment I should select an eminence on some of our extensive prairies, and build four cabins, for the families of four shepherds—all under the eye of an experienced man. These four shepherds should each diverge with their respective flocks, to the four points of the compass, and all return at night.

Where there is no cultivated grasses, there should be large fields of early sown rye, for winter and early spring food. Also oats, sown, perhaps in the same field where oats grew before, by ploughing the field immediately the crop is off, and sowing about a bushel to the acre; this, with the shatter in harvesting, will produce much early winter food. Where there is no cultivated grasses for sheep to feed on in the autumn, it is somewhat difficult to keep up their condition in the latter part of the year.

Farmer's, whose flocks are too small to allow of a shepherd, might derive great advantage from clubbing their flocks together, under one shepherd, for summer pasturage; paying for shepherding in proportion to the number sent. At the approach of winter each flock could return to the owners farm. Surely, where the summer feed can be had for nothing, and winter food is so cheap, the article of wool ought to pay us, if it is considered worth growing where land is worth seventy dollars per acre, and hay and corn at double and triple the price that they are with us. They must be kept in sufficient numbers to allow each class of sheep to be kept by themselves under a

separate shepherd. But to keep sheep to the greatest advantage there should be a large spread of cultivated grasses for the flocks to range on, early in the spring, in the autumn, and through the winter. Whenever the prairie grass gets hard they should be brought into the stubble fields, and the after growth of the meadows. But the greatest advantage is to be derived from blue grass; shut up in June it will keep green all winter, and, if a succession of pastures is provided, the sheep will do well upon them all the winter, and will only need feeding when the snow is frozen on the ground. Too much industry cannot be used by sheep farmers in laying down a large spread of cultivated grasses for fall and winter use. A woodland pasture would be a grateful change for sheep in the height of summer. A prairie flock may be made a very useful and profitable auxiliary in bringing into cultivation a prairie farm. A field enclosed in the prairie, and pastured the year before it is ploughed, may be broken up afterwards with two horses, with more ease than four oxen could plough the prairie in its natural state. The small field of four or five acres, I shifted three or four times in a season will leave some twenty acres so much enriched that it will produce a double crop of corn. The wolf has kept us from folding our sheep in the field; whereas the farmer loses much in the cultivation of wheat.

By the use of Mr. Hensum's wolf-proof hurdles, it is hoped that the great loss of not muzzling the hind, by the process of folding, need no longer be submitted to.

From the New York Tribune.

WHY IS IT THAT AMERICAN MECHANICS AND ARTISANS CAN NOT DO AMERICAN WORK?

This is a question we wish to press home on the whole American people. The assumption is constantly made in the papers, especially the Journal of Commerce and Herald, that if we protect our workmen against foreign competition they will necessarily be restricted to inferior fabrics and pay a far higher price for them. We say, Not so! If there be no natural obstacles to the production of any article we need here, then we shall be better and cheaper supplied with it in the long run by securing the work to our own workmen than by letting in a flood of foreign competition to overwhelm them. We say that, though the nominal or money price of the imported article may occasionally be lower—so much so as to shut up American workshops, in which men are paid American wages—yet the real average cost—that is, the amount of our labor or the products to be given for it—will be less, if we keep out the foreign article, and let American artisans have steady work in supplying us at fair wages. In this case they will be constant purchasers and consumers of our grain, meats, vegetables, fruits, and desirable customers of our hatters, tailors, shoemakers, &c. They will help pay our taxes, work our roads, support our schools, churches, &c. which English artisans cannot do, so long as they remain in England. These may buy a barrel of flour or cask of hams of us occasionally when the crops happen to be light in England, but they cannot spend one-tenth of their earnings in American produce, while the American artisan (no matter where he was born) spends the whole here. Now we maintain that it is cheaper and better to buy our cloths and castings, our cutlery and wares of American workmen than of foreign. Occasionally, an article might be bought with less money abroad; but it could not be a good bargain if it threw some workman here out of employment, as it has a natural tendency to do.

But are we to isolate ourselves, and buy nothing of other nations? By no means. Let us freely buy every thing which other nations, through a preponderance of natural advantages, can produce decidedly cheaper—that is, with less labor—than we can. Let us impose no duties, except for Revenue, on tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, or any thing else that nature has interspersed barriers to our advantageously producing. Let other nations buy in like manner of us. But whatever can just as well be done in one country as another, let each do for itself. This is cheapest, most beneficial to all. Even a barbarous nation would do better to import spinning-jennies and power-looms than calicoes and shirtings; if it does not see this, the fault is not ours. Enough that we see it, and openly say so to the whole world. It is the true interest of all that each should purchase freely such raw staples as it cannot advantageously produce, and therefrom fabricate for itself.

We are sure this is a course permanently conducive even to that narrow cheapness which the free traders regard as the only economy. It is fixed in the reason of things that a nation which fabricates for itself thereby renders productive and profitable a vast proportion of its less effective labor which would otherwise remain unemployed. It thus pays char-

ges and profits on the importation of raw materials only; and not on the greatly increased value of the fabric.

Now will any man look at this subject fairly, not at some petty detail, but at the great essential matter, and say that it is or can be our best policy to send our cotton to Great Britain, and send there our grain and meat (when they will take them) to feed the manufacturers, and bring back the cotton as shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, &c. and really be the gainers by the operation? Is not the assumption that we could obtain our cloths and wares cheaper—really cheaper—of foreign than of American workmen a violation of the plainest dictates of common sense? Does not every man see that here is a vast amount of extra labor to be performed, over and above the amount that would be required to take the cotton, the iron and provisions to our own manufacturing villages, and obtain thence the cloths and wares we need? And if the labor is saved by home production—as it certainly must be—will not the laboring class be sure to reap a great part of the benefit? If not let us devise ways and means to secure it to them—but let us not sacrifice a clear and plain advantage to a positive general good—in our dread that some part of us must receive a greater share of it than others.

The assertions so recklessly made by the free traders, with regard to the comparative prices of British and American fabrics are confronted by the most glaring facts. At this moment we are largely rivaling English fabrics in all the open markets of the world. The advance of our fabrics from the depressed prices of the first months of 1843 was caused directly by a purchase of forty thousand boxes of these goods for the China market. This purchase was made by shrewd, intelligent business men, for the excellent mercantile reason that they could make money by it. They are chiefly foreign traders, and they know the value of every pattern of British as well as American fabrics. If they could have bought goods even five per cent. cheaper in England they would not have taken a bite from us. And they still keep buying American cotton fabrics for China, in spite of the advanced but now receding prices. We have the highest authority for stating that in the most profitable branch of the cotton manufacture for the last six months has been that of supplying the China market. On this point of the twenty-five cotton mills of Lowell have been steadily employed. It is this new and large demand which has advanced and has kept up prices. It is this which has made the cotton manufacture more profitable for the past year than before. At this moment, the British army in India is in good part clothed in American cottons, bought in preference to the Journal of Commerce's seven-cent British shirtings; because the latter are made of short staple Medras and Surat cotton, while the former are made of long staple American cotton, costing twice as much and over, while the fabric weighs nearly twice as much. In other words, there is about twice as much cloth to the same surface in the American as compared with the British. John Chinaman understands this perfectly well, and buys accordingly, in spite of his friend Bull's dimmy plausibilities.

We have abundant evidence—if any body can need evidence—of the fact that good, substantial American cotton fabrics are at least as cheap as their British rivals. We have been shown American sheetings now selling here at eleven cents per yard side by side with similar British fabrics, which cost eleven cents at wholesale in Manchester in 1842. The American fabric is heavier, and in no respect inferior. So again: We have English heavy brown shirtings, 40 inches wide, bought this season in Manchester at six and a half cents per yard, which are by no means equal in quality to the similar American sheetings made in Paterson, which are now selling in this city at seven and a half cents per yard. Here, says a free trader, is a cent a yard difference in favor of the British fabric. But no; apart from the superiority in quality, the British piece of thirty seven yards weighs nine lbs. thirteen oz. while a piece of the Paterson goods of 30 yards weighs 11 lbs. 8 oz. Thus the British cloth, which sells at 6 1/2 cents a yard, is actually cost 24 cents a pound. This fact illustrates the general difference between the rival fabrics. A hundred weight of British cloth is spread over more surface than so much American, and therefore is said to be cheaper.

It is possible that a lot of British cottons, which has failed to find a market here, and been sacrificed, may be bought so as to be imported without loss under our present Tariff; so long as there are people here ready to buy goods for what they seem to be rather than for what they are. But that they can be made in England so as to supply this market with out loss is notoriously impossible. At this moment, the very man who manufactures most of the free trade statistics for this market, and who furnished the Journal with his seven and a half cent goods, his calicoes to sell, on which the

importer has lost one hundred dollars per case. This is the way British cottons are now selling here, and some American which have been held for high prices, may not do much better.

We were boarding in 1833 in a mechanics' boarding house in this city, where several Englishmen lived, one of them but three weeks in the country. Of course he was comparing every thing American with their English counterparts, not at all to the advantage of the former. At last, he remarked, 'Your fish are not so fine as those of England.'—'That, I suppose,' said a dry Yankee who had heard till his patience was exhausted, 'is because they have coarser water to swim in.' The company laughed, and the Englishman finished his dinner in silence.

MARGARET AND THE MINISTER

A Scotch Story, not founded on, but all fact.

BY LAURIE TODD.

I spent a month in London, in 1833. During this period, I was engaged every night, Sunday excepted, to some club society, conversation, or dinner party among the latter, from the poor to the present. On one occasion I dined at Lord B's. There were twelve at the table, and six servants, in splendid uniform, to wait upon them. I put on my best black, and went into the carriage to this important affair. I had got a few glimpses at high life previous to this, so that I felt some confidence in myself. The mistress of the feast sat at the head of the table, and on her right sat a young lady, a Miss C., at the right of whom I was seated, while the eldest daughter of the family, a fine young lady of seventeen, sat at my right hand. So that I sat between the fact. When I looked at the servants, with their powdered heads and cloths of scarlet, at the vessels of gold and silver, jars of chrys, and platters of glass; at the lords and ladies, in all counts; at the room, the seats, sofas, ottomans, and foot stools of which far outshone what I had read of Eastern luxury and splendor, and whose gas lamps and chandeliers sent forth a blaze more brilliant than a winter's sun; I thought this was rather going ahead of anything of the sort I had yet seen, and was afraid I might make some blunder; however, I was resolved to maintain my confidence, and make myself perfectly at home, like my worthy countryman, Sir Andrew Wyle, at a bill given by the Duchess of Devonshire, in the next square to the one in which I was then partaking of London hospitality. I soon found that Miss C. was a sweet, intelligent mortal, and felt myself at home with her at once.

'Miss C. said, 'I have been at some fine parties in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool, but this is carrying the joke a little beyond any thing I have before seen. I am afraid I may go wrong, as I am some like the old woman in Scotland, who went to dine with the minister; so if I blunder, you must help me along.'

'To this she readily consented. 'But what of the old lady in Scotland?' said she.

'I have heard my father, I replied, 're late the story, some fifty years ago. It happened in the parish where he lived.'

She was much surprised to hear that he, my father, then lived in his ninety first year.

'On a certain market day, I continued, 'Margaret, the wife of a neighboring farmer, in addition to her load of hens, geese, &c., brought a small basket of eggs as a present to the minister. Having sold off her load of sundries, she wended her way to the parsonage. After inquiring how he, the wife, and the dairies did, she said—

'I has brought ye ten or three fresh eggs for the gude wife, to help in making her yaul bannocks.' (Christmas cakes.)

'The eggs were kindly received, and it being dinner hour, she was invited to stop and take her tea, soon.'

'Nay, nav,' says Margaret, 'I dinna ken hu to behave at gude folks' table.'

'On, never mind,' said the minister. 'Just do as you see we do.'

'Margaret was finally persuaded, and sat down at the table. It so happened that the minister was old and well stricken with age, and had, with all, received a stroke of the palsy, in consequence the spoon from the dish to his lips, the arm being unsteady, the soup was apt to spill; therefore, to prevent damage befalling his clothes, it was his custom to fasten one end of the table-cloth to the top of his waistcoat, just under his chin. Margaret, who sat at the opposite corner of the table, watching his motions, pinned the other end of the table-cloth to a strong homespun shawl, under her chin. She was attentive to every move. The minister deposited a quantity of mustard on the edge of his plate, and Margaret, not observing this, carried the mustard spoon to her mouth. The mustard soon began to operate on the officious nerve. She had never seen mustard before, and did not know what it meant. She thought she was bewitched. To expectorate on the carpet was to be a sin. She was almost crazy with pain. Just at this mo-

ment the girl coming in with some clean plates, opened the door near which Margaret sat. Margaret at once sprung for the door, upset the girl, plates and all, and swept the table of all its contents, the crash of which added speed to her flight. Making two steps at once in descending the stairs, the minister, befast at the other end of the table cloth, was compelled to follow as fast as his tottering limbs could move. He held to the banisters until the pins gave way, when away flew Margaret, who never again dorkened the minister's doors.'

THE TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Extracted from a pamphlet under this title published at Washington, D. C. April 1843, by Texas.

The kindness and generosity of the Mexicans—The ingratitude, falsehoods and frauds of the Americans—and the pretexts of the Revolution.

Since time began, no emigrants were ever treated with so much kindness and generosity as those Americans who settled in Texas. Their land was given them. They were exempted from taxes for ten years, and from Custom-House duties during the same term, for every thing imported for their own use. The Laws protected their industry, both agricultural and mechanical, in a high degree. In return, they were only required to bring evidence of good moral character, and to make oath to support the Constitution, and to conform to the religion which it established. By complying with these conditions, becoming the lawful proprietors of land, and residing six months, the settlers became naturalized citizens.

I will quote a few authorities to show how Mexico carried out the lavish generosity with which she commenced; how she more than fulfilled the liberal promises she had made to American emigrants notwithstanding the lawless and perfidious conduct of so many Americans.

David G. Burnett, an emigrant from Newark, N. J., at one time a Judge, and since Vice President, and acting President of Texas, wrote on the 4th of November, 1830, as follows:

'No country promises a more ample remuneration to the industry of its inhabitants than this; and the laws of none hold forth stronger protection to the labor of respectable emigrants. Population she wants, sober, industrious, virtuous, republican population. With this she will compete with the choicest sections of the globe, in all that is requisite to secure the happiness and prosperity of man.'

This letter, it will be observed, was written near the close of the year in which Samuel Houston emigrated to Texas for the purpose of revolutionizing it.

In 1831, Anthony Day and George Curtis Esquires, of New York, and Gen. William H. Sumner, of Boston, Trustees of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, published a pamphlet, from which I make the following extracts:

'Though the Catholic Religion is required to be supported, the laws are tolerant, and there is no persecution for opinion's sake, upon that most interesting topic.'

'Public instruction is predicated upon the following basis:—In all the towns of the State, there shall be established a competent number of common schools, in which there shall be taught reading, writing and cyphering, the Catechism of the Christian Religion, a short and simple explanation of the Constitution, and the general use of the Republic, the rights and duties of men in society, and that which may conduce to the better education of youth.'

'The method of instruction shall be uniform throughout the State, and in those places where it may be necessary there shall be institutions of learning more suitable for the dissemination of public instruction in the useful Arts and Sciences.'

'The influence of free constitutions and wise laws has seldom been more perfectly illustrated than in the sudden development of the resources and advantages which this fertile country now exhibits.'

'Except for the consideration named, [greater security to the South Western portion of the United States] the cession of Texas is not desirable to the inhabitants. They are perfectly contented with their condition under its present Government.—They desire no better. It is a free Republic like the United States. The people choose their own rulers and make their own laws; and those laws exempt them from duties upon all goods imported for their own use, and from taxes for the support of Government, for ten years from their settlement. What more can they desire? and if they did, we know not to what Government they could look with a prospect of attaining it.'

'Having ascertained the important powers of the Federal and State Governments of the Republic, it became necessary for the settler to be informed that these powers are so carried into effect by the laws, as to afford the highest encouragement in NATIONAL INDUSTRY, by protecting duties on all articles of agricultural produce and mechanical con-

struction, particularly those of wood and leather. Of these, the prices of which are high from the abundant supply of the precious metals, and the habitual inactivity and luxury of the Generous Mexicans, the intelligent classes of emigrants will avail themselves in a rapid accumulation of wealth.'

'The time seems now to have arrived and the policy adopted, which Gen. Pike, upon actual observation of the country upwards of twenty years ago, when it was under the non despotism of Spain, considered necessary to its prosperity. His observation was, 'that if the numerous bays and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico were opened to the trade of the world, and a general license given to the cultivation of all the productions the country is capable of, with freedom of exportation and importation, with proper duties on Foreign Goods, the country would immediately become rich and powerful, and a proper stimulus would be held out for the poor to labor, when certain of finding a ready sale for the productions of their Plantations and Manufactories.'

From the Nashville, [Tenn.] Banner.

The following letter from a gentleman of respectability, now in Texas, has been politely furnished us for publication:

Texas of Austin, Oct. 2, 1830.

'I have resided in this country nearly four years, and have been active in collecting all the information to be relied on, relative to my adopted country, and shall give it to you as such, under the hope and persuasion that it will carry conviction with it, until the leading facts are refuted or at least controverted. The new settlers are represented, and enjoy every civil privilege that reasonable men could ask for. Those who are here are satisfied, and say that this is the most magnificent government they ever lived under.'

From the N. Y. Cour. and Eng. of Nov. 1834.

'The mildest system of government exists in Texas. Settlers are allowed to carry in almost any amount of property, for their own use, duty free. * * * The laws formerly existing against North Americans, and requiring the settlers to be Catholics, have recently been repealed.'

Extract from a letter of William Wilson, an emigrant from Boston, dated Aug. 18, 1834.

'Some people might ask if we are at once with the Mexicans. We are, and they are disposed to do all they can for the people. * * * We pay no taxes of any kind, and are not likely to do so for some time. In fact, things are in a very promising state, and the people are accumulating property.—All religions are tolerated, which is well for Texas. This is a new law, and gives much satisfaction to the people.'

Extract from a letter of Mr. Bartlett, dated Dec. 30, 1844.

'Col. Austin was imprisoned for advising his colonists to form a State Government for themselves, whether the Mexican Government permitted it or not—a high offence, cognizable by the courts of the United States, and for which in some countries, imprisonment would be a light punishment.'

'I have frequently heard the Government acknowledged by the inhabitants, to be the easiest they ever lived under.'

Extracts from a letter of Gen. John T. Mason, dated Sept. 28, 1834. The writer had just returned from Texas.

'The most important act of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas, was the reuniting of Texas into a separate judicial district.'

'All proceedings of the courts of Texas are required to be in English, and the right of trial by jury, in all cases, civil and criminal, is sacred; which gives to the code of Texas the security and safeguards of the English law. This system is permanent, and will never be relinquished. Indeed, it was so satisfactory to the Mexican legislators, when explained to them, that they proposed to extend the same provision to Coahuila at the next session.'

'President Santa Anna is friendly to the colonists and to all foreigners.'

A work, entitled 'Guide to Texas Emigrants,' was published in Boston by David Woodman, Jr., in 1835. The following are extracts:

'The trial by jury, in all cases, civil and criminal is provided for, in which eight out of twelve, or two-thirds of the jurors, give a verdict. This law is now in full operation, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson Chambers, a lawyer of eminence, formerly an American citizen.'

'The national religion is the Catholic, but a late law of the State allows both religious and political toleration, provided the public order be not disturbed.'

The above mentioned work was published the same year that Samuel Houston did raise his flag.

The reader is now prepared to appreciate the veracity, honor and gratitude of men who put forth in their Declaration of Independence (a detestable counterfeit of our own) the following pretenses for revolution:

'If [the Government] has refused to secure, on a firm basis, the right of trial

SEE HERE!

One of the most notorious customs of the present day, to gull the unwary, is to throw out an "advertisement," with a caption to attract attention:—such as:—good's selling at half price; now's the time to make your fortune; Millerism and the Mormons prove the world must come to an end, and we will sell goods for almost nothing to be ready; selling at cost: lots of fine things at less than cost; ready made clothing cheaper than unmade cloth; goods cheaper than the cheapest; great attraction; a particular assortment for the ladies; call in, for times made here; the great depot for every body; that's the hammer; and ten thousand other odd phrases to cozen the populace into, to say the least, a share for good goods, and fair prices will recommend themselves.

Reader! whenever you see an extra exertion for trade, only a little "soft soap" to "raise the wind," look wild you will be yanked! All this flummery of silver steel needles; cast iron mill stones, gold iron wedges, raw silk handkerchiefs with cotton warp and manila filling; paste diamonds; and bear's oil directly from Paris; Grecian sacks, and second mourning calicoes, is downright knavery! Let every person make his eyes his chap, and this stool-pigeon, monkey-maneuvering and false facing to catch a penny, will be as unpopular as high way robbery. Judgment and honesty are full as well calculated to make bargains as all the new, fangled, printed phantasmagoria of the nineteenth century. Do ye believe it!

"He that sows iniquity shall reap vanity."—Bible.—For a long time we have been astonished at the course pursued by each political party. Every evil thing that can be hunted up: all the iniquity that the imagination may suppose, could disgrace humanity; and all the slanderous epithets that malice, corruption, intemperance and savage ferocity use to vilify morality, and revenge a worm eaten disposition, is used by both parties with as much sang froid, and American composure, as if our country was a gaming house; politicians, the gamblers; and the destinies of the people a game of brag! Shame on the writers, shame on the politicians; shame on the people, that suffer such insults and abuses upon the interests and "good name" of our common country, and country's friends! Villification and slander ought to be punished with more rigor than high way robbery, for there a man has a right to defend himself instantaneously.

How different is the course of the great men of this day from the Son of God, in former days! He never returned railing for railing, but said, pray for thine enemies—and do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you.

It really seems as if the blood of the whole community was poisoned; or that a large portion of mankind, was running mad with the hydrophobia. No one need to brag about the virtue of freemen, and the continuance of liberty; both will go to ruin unless there is a speedy change, and more respect paid to character and national honor. *Blessed is the peace maker.*

The Dutchman's prop.—An honest old Dutchman, on reading a political article in the newspaper, headed "apropos," sounded it very gravely—*ah prop!* and continued drily, "a prop is needed sure, for the mugwim has gone polked the people so far into the clay, that the nation will fall, any how."

Snow.—On Friday morning last, the 18th, snow commenced falling, and more or less, continued to fall till after 4 p.m.—not more than two or three inches, however, had the presumptuous audacity to tarry among the green coats of warm weather.

On Saturday morning, when the sun arose, as clear as crystal, the snow was sublimely grand, and of a remarkably magnificent; the rays of King Sol, glimmered on the old white surveyor's box, a mantle, which covered mother earth's grassy bosom, as far as the eye could glance, while the green leafy shrubbery, orchards and forest, stood trembling in their beautiful summer clothes, as if they had been caught in one of the rude snags of ugly old winter!

Goose Quills.—To ridicule men or women, we call them geese, and at the same time make a "goose quill" pen the most exalted idiom.

Is there any religion in that?

by jury—that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It denies the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our consciences.

During the war which ensued upon the Texas insurrection, the leading men of the movement, and their agents in the United States, made earnest appeals to us to come to the rescue, in the name of religious freedom. While Stephen P. Austin commanded the Texan army, a letter appeared in the *N. Y. Transcript*, purporting to have been written on a drumhead, under Austin's dictation, in which such an appeal was directed "to the descendants of the puritans!"—Can foul falsehood and bombast go further?

I wrote at the time a full exposure of this fraud, and offered it first to the *Transcript*, then to several other papers of this city, but could not get it admitted into any. I have the MS. by me as a memento. It was afterwards published in London.

The declaration continues:

"It has failed to establish any public system of education."

It has been seen that a law had been passed providing for such a system. The conspirators must mean I suppose that pecuniary provision had not been made by the government. Such provision was never made in Massachusetts until very recently, nor then, except to a comparatively trifling extent. For two hundred years every town established and maintained its own schools under the regulations prescribed by the State. In the main, they do the same still. The Mexican government was not yet out of the revolution, the treasury was low and the nation in debt. Why should not the Texans establish their own schools? What a daring and cold blooded attempt at deception is disclosed in this complaint!

The following "pretext" is also set down:

"It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution, and the establishment of a State government."

This is the case of the Irishman who was to be hung for stealing a hilt—but then there was a horse at the end of it! In another part of the same respectable document, the revolutionists declare, that "as far from their remonstrances and petitions being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons."

Now mark how plain a tale shall put the Falstaff story down.

Austin went to Mexico in 1833, the bearer of a constitution formed by an insurrectionary convention in Texas, which had undertaken to dismember the State to which they belonged and owed allegiance and to erect a part of it (Texas) into a separate State. By the constitution and laws of Mexico, a new State could not be admitted into the Mexican union unless she had 80,000 inhabitants; nor could she form a constitution, unless she had been previously admitted. Texas had at that time only 20,000 inhabitants, and had made no previous application for admission. The very proposal to be admitted, in such a manner and under such circumstances, showed an audacity hardly less than criminal. Moreover, the proposed constitution said not a word about slavery, when slavery was existing in Texas, and was required by the federal laws to be abolished. By this silence, it was intended to continue it. The existing State constitution—that of Coahuila and Texas—had abolished it.

The Mexican Congress rejected the proposed constitution, and Austin departed quietly for Texas; but before he had journeyed so far as to be beyond reach, there was transmitted to the hands of Government a letter of Austin, written from the city of Mexico, recommending to the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of Texas to take their government affairs into their own hands, and to organize under the rejected constitution. Upon this discovery he was pursued, arrested, and imprisoned.

Hear what himself said respecting this transaction, in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1834, soon after his arrest:

"I do not, in any manner, blame the Government for arresting me."

"The General Government are disposed to do every thing for Texas, that can be done to promote its prosperity and welfare, that is consistent with the constitution and the laws; and I have no doubt the State Government will do the same, if they are applied to in a proper manner."

Again, in August, 1834, Austin wrote: "The Government have remedied all the evils complained of in Texas; and I recommended that a public act of gratitude should be passed by the people, for those remedies that had been applied by the Government." In November of the same year, a grand central committee of the Texan settlers, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious influence of intruders and demagogues, and putting down the foul calumnies, they were busily employed in propagating against the Mexican Government, issued an address to the people, of which the following is an extract:

"We ask you, in the spirit of candor, has the Government ever asked any thing unreasonable of Texas? If it has, we must, before God and our country, say we know it not. Again, (for your experimental knowledge must bear us out,) has it ever furnished you with taxes, or the performance of arduous, perilous or expensive duties? Nay, has Texas ever borne the weight of the expenses of any thing that the Government that protects our lives, our liberty and our property?

When have the people of Texas called upon the Government for any law to their advantage, or for the repeal of any law by which they were aggrieved, but what their requests have been granted?"

Austin fully and repeatedly admits the truth of the charge against him, states that he had received no personal ill-treatment, and expected soon to be set at liberty, which, in point of fact, he was, in a humane and magnanimous manner, by President Santa Anna, giving the most solemn pledges to exert his influence to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to discountenance the disturbances of the peace. Nevertheless, he returned to Texas only to rush into rebellion, and to set his hand to the atrocious falsehoods, and to dictate that sacrilegious appeal to the pity of this country, which I have mentioned. Even if the fact on which it was grounded had been true, Mexico had forbidden religious freedom, and persecuted him for non-conformity, he would have had no right to complain; for it was on the express condition that none but Catholics, should be brought into the country, and that they should take an oath to conform to the Catholic religion, that his father, and he after him, obtained the grant of a foot of land; and to support that religion. Austin had taken an oath. This shows how highly he valued his Protestant faith, if he had any!

Yet this is the title of Texas, whom Gen. James Hamilton in his late letter vilifying the Press of Mexico, likens to William Pennel Our (or the Texas) Gen. of Great Kenahwa financiering fame, found it easier to libel Santa Anna than to bribe him!

Foreign News

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

By the last Steam-ship, and the ordinary course of the mails, without any exertion on the part of the *N. Y. Herald*, we have received our regular files of European papers, from which we extract: THE NAME OF VICTORIA'S BABY—LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL, AND SUNDRY OTHER MATTERS.

ENGLAND.

London, Thursday.

Christening of the Infant Prince.—The baptism of the infant prince, second son of her Majesty, took place on Friday in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Foreign Ministers, and others assembled in the red drawing room, and soon after were conducted to seats provided for them in the chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Norwich, with the Bishop of Oxford and the Dean of Windsor, assembled in the vestry at six o'clock, when the procession of the sponsors for the infant Prince was formed. The sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, proxy for Prince George of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The Dower Lady Lytton handed the Prince to the Archbishop, who solemnized the rite of baptism, the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert. The choir, accompanied by the organ, sang Handel's Hallelujah chorus from "Judas Macabbeus." The Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced the benediction. A state banquet in honor of the event was afterwards given by her Majesty in St. George's Hall, which had a magnificent appearance.

IRELAND.

Liberation of Mr. O'Connell.—In the early part of Friday a communication was made to the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, by means of an official letter from Mr. Lucas, that he should hold him self in readiness to discharge the state prisoners as soon as the order of the House of Lords should arrive.

Mr. Galtan, one of the agents for the traversers in the late state prosecutions, who remained in London after the other agents, Messrs Ford, Malony, and Cantwell, who came over on Thursday with the intelligence that the judgment had been reversed by the House of Lords, arrived on Friday evening with the order for their discharge. Immediately after his arrival, shortly before six o'clock, he proceeded at once to the Richmond Bridewell, and informed Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners that they were at liberty, which intelligence having spread rapidly through the neighborhood, a considerable number of persons collected round the entrance door of the prison in order to see and welcome them upon their liberation, it having been generally understood that they would go to their respective homes for the night, and return in the morning for the purpose of leaving the prison in triumph—passing along the route by which they were conveyed there. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. O'Connell left the penitentiary, leaning upon his sons, Mr. John O'Connell and Daniel O'Connell, jr., accompanied by Mr. Steele, and proceeded on foot, amidst the shouting of the mob, down the Circular Road, along Harrington Street, Stephen's Green, Upper Merrion Street, to Merrion Square, where he arrived about a quarter past eight o'clock. The other prisoners subsequently left the jail, and were also loudly cheered upon making their appearance.

A considerable assembly of persons were collected about Mr. O'Connell's house, and in a few minutes after his entrance, he appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them. He commenced by stating that he had at last returned to his honest home from prison, and proceeded to say, that in other countries it was generally regarded as a disgrace that a man was sent to jail, which was not the case in Ireland, as they were all aware that he

and his brother martyrs were doomed to imprisonment for endeavoring to make their fellow men free. (Great applause.) The learned gentlemen then briefly thanked the Irish people for the peace and tranquillity which they had manifested during his incarceration, and said that he had no doubt that they would continue the same course now: they had reason to be joyful. He then alluded to the procession, which, he said, would take place in the morning at ten o'clock, and said he would give his countrymen an opportunity of testifying their love for him, which was only equalled by his love for them. After exhorting them to go home peaceably and quietly, telling them that he would meet them in the morning, the learned gentleman re-appeared, his house amid loud cheers, which continued for some time.

The crowd, however, dispersed shortly after, without any disturbance taking place.

THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. O'Connell and all the other State prisoners (who were discharged on the previous evening) returned to the Richmond Bridewell for the purpose of leaving it in procession, and passing along the same route by which they were conducted there. The morning was very inclement for such a display, in consequence of which it was postponed from ten until nearly two o'clock, by which hour the weather had taken a change for the better, when Mr. O'Connell took his seat, accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, in the "celebrated chair," in which he and Mr. Rutliff, were chaired in after their return from the city of Dublin, in 1832; and proceeded after the trader, corporation, committee of the Repeal Association, &c., to pass through the principal streets from the Circular Road to Merrion Square, the residence of Mr. O'Connell. The learned gentleman and the other traversers were loudly cheered by the people as they passed along.

Previous to the arrival of any of the carriages, the Circular Road was crowded from the turnpike to the prison, and so far again upon the other side by thousands of the lower orders, who relinquished all ideas of business, and regardless of wind and weather, attended for the purpose of seeing the "Liberator liberated." Several gentlemen also arrived early, and called at the prison, to congratulate the traversers upon their liberation. Many of them who came from the country presented Mr. O'Connell with addresses, including the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick, who handed him an address adopted by the corporation.

From all parts of Ireland accounts have been received of public rejoicings caused by the reversal of the judgment against the State prisoners.

FRANCE.

According to advices from Paris, the celebrations of the victories in Morocco were not yet ended. "Our letters from France," says a contemporary, represent the court, cabinet, and people as exultant. The flags captured at the battle of the pass were received with honour equal to that which welcomed the standards of Austerlitz. And the parous itself is to be brought in a car and sixteen horses to the spot of its nativity in the Rue St Denis, and there enshrined for the admiration of ages. The King of the French, to express the magnitude of his joy, as well as the magnanimity of his triumph, has sent a monster omnibus as a present to Queen Victoria!

The Press states, that in consequence of a convention concluded between the five great powers, on the 20th of December, 1841, for the suppression of the slave trade, the Prussian Government has published an ordinance, by virtue of which the captain, supercargo, and the first pilot of every ship convicted of having been engaged in the slave trade are condemned to hard labour for a period varying from five to twenty years. The same punishment will be inflicted on the owner, the insurer, or on any person advancing funds knowing the destination of the vessel. The crew are to be liable to an imprisonment of from six months to five years, if it be proved that their operation in this trade has been voluntary.

It has come out (says the *Chronicle*) that Sir Robert Peel, absorbed by the O'Connell strife, had determined to fling the Tabiti question overboard altogether, back out of his threats to France, and pocket her insults magnanimously, without obtaining one single atom of reparation or concession. The whole party of the French conservatives have been in a fit of laughter ever since; and the opposition are ashamed of themselves for having supposed for a moment England capable of resenting an insult or threatening war.

"The truth is now known," says the *Debates*. "Has M. Guizot offered to disavow or to recall M. D'Aubigny? No, for M. D'Aubigny is neither disavowed nor recalled. Has the English cabinet demanded the disavowal and recall—not only of M. D'Aubigny, but of Captain Fremat? Whatever may have been the phases through which the negotiation passed, one thing is certain, the arrangement is concluded, and neither Captain Fremat nor M. D'Aubigny has been disavowed or recalled. M. Guizot's firmness must, therefore, be applauded, if he has refused this double sacrifice which was demanded of him. The English cabinet deserves commendation for moderation, if, after mature examination, and recognising that there was no fault on our part in the use of our rights, it relaxed its pretensions."

SWEDEN.

The *Times* of Saturday contains the following letter, by which it will be seen that the reformers of Sweden have, for the present, been defeated:—

Stockholm, Aug. 29.

"The question of changing the law of parliamentary representation is decided in the negative. The Diet of nobles discussed yesterday, this highly important matter, from nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock p.m., and the result was the rejection of the project by a majority of 450 against eighty-two. In the Diet of the clergy, the debates continue to-day but it is expected that the project will be thrown out nearly unanimously. The Diet of the citizens has adopted the project by a majority of forty-seven against nine, and also the Diet of the peasants passed it by a majority of eighty-nine against fourteen; but as the content of the four Diets is requisite for making a law of the empire of any project discussed, the present attempt of changing one of the fundamental laws of the country is therefore frustrated."

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland mail, intelligence has been received from the East, which is, however, of but slight importance. A mutiny occurred upon the subject of pay in the 64th B. N. I., which had been for some time previously in a state of insubordination. General Hunter was sent for to quell it, but upon his arrival on the ground was hoisted by the men, who pelleted the commanding officer with bricks, and kicked another. The mutineers were subsequently disarmed, and marched under guard to Sukkur, where thirty-nine of the ringleaders were arrested. The conduct of the officers in command had been freely canvassed, and Colonel Mosely had been suspended.

Scinde was generally tranquil, fever was somewhat prevalent, and among the sufferers had been Sir C. Napier. A good deal of intrigue was going on in Afghanistan, but the accounts were so conflicting that it was difficult to ascertain the facts. A report was current that Herat had been taken by the Persians, but nothing certain was known.

Sir Henry Hardinge left Aden on the 6th July, and was expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 24th, where Lord Ellenborough was waiting for him. The recall of the late Governor-General had produced a modified declaration in his favour from some quarters, but it was generally regarded with indifference; his lordship was to leave in the *Tenasserim* steamer at the beginning of August. Various reports were circulated about the ladgo crop, which was said to have suffered from drought and locusts.

In Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murders which degrade India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties.

A project was on foot at Bombay for making a railway to the Thul and Bhore ghats, two great passes in the mountains of the Concan country, by which all the trade comes to that port.

A party of forty cavalry, sent out about twelve miles from Shikarpore to protect a body of grass cutters, was attacked by some Belooches in the pay of Shere Mohammed, in consequence of the neglect of the native officers commanding, who retired from the road to smoke with their soldiers. The grass-cutters, and twelve men and one native officer, were killed by the assailants. This had produced a stringent order from Sir Charles Napier.

Letters from China come down to the 21st June, but contain no news beyond great languor in trade.

Intelligence from Sydney to the early part of May arrived by the same route; the country was suffering much from the depreciation of stock.

The Cameo from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo, valued at L. 60,000, was lost off Kedgeree, and the *Candahar* from China was totally wrecked near Bombay.

ENGLAND.

Sir Robert Peel will leave Drayton Manor, for London, to-day. The right honourable baronet is likely to remain in town several days on public business.

The general subscription to the fund for covering the expenses of the meeting of the British Association, at York on the 26th instant, amounts to nearly £1,000.

Cotherstone is said to have been disposed of, by Mr. Bowes, after his break down at Goodwood, to Earl Spencer, for 2,500 guineas.

The citizens of York do not relish the idea of calling the infant prince "Duke of Kent," instead of "Duke of York," as precedent warrants. They have had a meeting on the subject.

A large finnan-whale was caught, near Spurn Point, on Wednesday week. It was alive when taken, but died in the afternoon. It measured from thirty-five to forty feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

A rumour has prevailed, at Perth, that Prince Albert was to visit Blair Castle on the first of the present month. The *Perth Courier* doubts the truth of this rumour, and it is now evident that it was unfounded.

On Friday morning last the carriage sheds at the terminus of the London and Brighton Railway, with several carriages and a quantity of working tools, were destroyed by fire.

The total revenues of the Prince of Wales, now three years old, (from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to upwards of £73,100.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, contains an order for a Court mourning for the Grand

Duchess Alexandra of Russia, to commence yesterday, change on Thursday next, and terminate on Monday next.

The committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, at the recent general meeting of the society, awarded a silver medal for Rodway's Patent Horse-shoe, which was exhibited by Mr. John Martin, veterinary-surgeon, of Dublin.

Two men and three lads have been killed in a coal-pit at Dearham, near Maryport. They were descending the shaft in a basket, when the rope by which they were lowered broke, and they fell to the bottom, a depth of fifty yards. They were killed on the spot.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred, a few days since, at Little Madeley, in Staffordshire; one of the firemen being smashed to death by a quantity of falling bricks. Large masses of iron and numbers of bricks, some red hot, were driven in all directions by the explosion. One large piece of iron travelled a quarter of a mile.

The Lakes.—The number of visitors to the lakes this year is exceedingly great, and the innkeepers can scarcely find sufficient accommodation for the visitors who are continually pouring upon them.

Natural Curiosity.—A white swallow was recently shot by a young gentleman, at Inverleithen. It was observed playing about with some common swallows, and had attracted the attention of several persons by its conspicuous dress. It was stuffed as a curiosity.

Another Royal Visit to Scotland.—The *Times* states, that, as soon after the prorogation of Parliament as her Majesty is sufficiently recovered to withstand the fatigue, she will, with her royal consort, again honour her Scottish subjects with her presence among them. Her Majesty will proceed northwards in the royal yacht.

Honorary Reward by the King of the French.—The King of the French has caused to be transmitted to England, with a complimentary note, a gold medal which his Majesty has awarded to Captain Kreeft, of the English merchant service, for his assistance to a French vessel which was, some time since, wrecked on the coast of Africa.

Louis Philippe.—We are positively assured that his Majesty Louis Philippe will reach England on the 9th of next month, should no unforeseen obstacle occur.—*Times.*

The Queen and Albert visited Scotland week before last.

An Outrage on the Highway.—The Albany Evening Journal states that a gentleman of Lockport, with his cousin, Mr. Douglas, of Albany, hired a carriage from Mr. Crocker, who keeps a livery stable in Hudson street, to take them over to Stephentown. While there on Sunday afternoon, walking over a farm belonging to the family, they noticed a stake in the ground bearing the inscription "Down with the Rent." This they pulled up in a moment of sport and without thinking that the act would give offence to any body. The next morning (Monday) they started on their return home, and when within twelve miles of Albany, were overtaken by a band of 40 or 50 "Indians," all on horseback, armed, painted and disguised. The Chief, riding up to the driver, levelled a pistol at his head, and ordered him to stop. The driver immediately obeying this command, the Indian made the horses stop with his spear, whereupon the driver's sword, and two others got inside the carriage. The Indian on the box cocked his pistol, held it to the driver's head, and directed him to turn back with his team. This order was obeyed, and under the escort of the band, Mr. Douglas was driven all the way back to Stephentown, where he was examined, and the proposition discussed, whether he should be tarred and feathered. Eventually it was decided that he had done nothing to deserve this indignity, and he was released, but did not reach home till Tuesday morning. The editor has these facts from Rogers, the driver of the carriage, who adds that on his compulsory ride back to Stephentown, his Indian companion on the box, whenever they approached a dwelling, would level his pistol at his head, raise his tomahawk, as if about to strike, and remain in that attitude until they had passed the house.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Canadian Politics.—The writs for the election of a new Provincial Parliament will, we understand, be issued to-day; and a few short weeks will, we trust, show the friends, as well as the foes, of British connexion and constitutional liberty, that the loyal people of United Canada, however they may differ on minor points of legislation, will unite as one man in sustaining our true-hearted Governor in his efforts to defend the prerogative of the crown and the liberties of the subject, against the revolutionary attacks of place seeking patronage coveting demagogues, whose avowed object it is, to govern not for the good of the whole, but for the profit of a clique. If the majority of the electors of Montreal do not wish to see our streets again invaded by the hirling ruffians, who on a former occasion, enabled a minority to triumph over them, let them cast aside every feeling of apathy, act like men and Britons, organize themselves into companies for their mutual protection, and bid defiance to all "pressure from without." They have had a sample of what the Hinks and Drummond party are capable of, and one lesson of this description ought surely to suffice.—*Montreal Herald, Sept. 25.*

Law.—A noted person once said the judges of law are "windmills" to enlighten men on justice, but we think in this age, like the poor man's "paper lights," many of them, let in a little light, but the darkness which cannot see through them.

A Look and Whig.—A woman recently gave birth to a son with two heads in Baltimore. He would make an excellent politician; having a head for a Look, and a head for a Whig.—A two faced fellow surely.

"A Look," an abbreviation for Loco Foco.

THE END OF THE WORLD!

Transcendentalism—Innocent Crowd at the Big Tent—Conversion—Church as Deserted—Weeping and Praying. The excitement in this community, in regard to Millerism, is much greater than we had supposed—much greater than we who have not visited the 'Big Tent' could imagine. The 'Tent' presented on Sunday night, was certainly a very remarkable one. The immense tent was filled with thousands of persons, every seat and spot of ground being occupied, and still thousands had to go away unable even to get inside. The churches throughout the city were almost entirely deserted, so eager were all to hear the doctrines held by Miller and his followers expounded. Among the vast assembly in the great tent, we noticed people of every profession, and every class of society. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the aristocrat, the democrat, preacher, sinners and sinners' men, women, children and 'niggers,' all crowded and jammed together, and almost suffocated with the dust, heat and smoke. After the sermon had been preached—and it was a very reasonable, sensible sermon, which none could object to—came a scene which beggars description. To be reckoned it would have to be seen. The mourners or converts, of whom there were a very large number, threw themselves in the dust and dirt around the pulpit, and for nearly an hour, men and women were praying, singing, shouting and weeping bitterly. The negroes appeared to be very generally converted, and hundreds of them were crying and making the most hideous noises. The preachers did not meet any certain time for the destruction of the world, but said that they were expecting it hourly, and would watch and pray until it did come.

The tent was taken down yesterday morning, and the company started up the river, and we were truly glad that they have gone. Were such scenes as were enacted on Sunday night, continued much longer, they would, we believe, produce an incalculable evil in this community. The doctrines they preach are sound—their sermons none could object to—and they were entitled to, as they did receive, a respectful hearing; but the appeals to the passions and fears, such as were indulged in on Sunday night, would have a bad effect on the ignorant. There are scores in Louisville, who are now half crazy on the subject. The believers in Millerism in this city, are composed not only of the ignorant, but of some of the most intelligent men in the community. Our own opinion is, that it is all a farce, all gammon—and time will prove it. We do not, however, at all question the sincerity of the preachers or believers.

[Courier.]

Copper.—We are gratified to see public attention more and more turned to the consideration of the propriety of working our own rich Copper Mines. The construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary cannot long be delayed. This will afford every facility for transporting breadstuffs, provisions and goods up in the primitive manner of the region on the northern shore of Lake Superior. Equal facilities will of course be available for transporting copper to this city, and the eastern market. A writer in Hunt's Magazine presents a detailed statement of the copper business of England.

The works are very extensive and costly, and owned by a few individuals. The smelting of copper ore for the world is in the control of a few English manufacturing firms. An establishment costs about 100,000 pounds sterling, owing to the great number of processions to be gone through. But England does not furnish all the ore which are used. Cuba exports to the Swansea works 28,886 tons; Valparaiso, Chili and Copiapo 12,804, for which \$3,417,102 is paid in England. All other copper ores smelted in that country, cost \$7,363,620. One house smelts \$2,314,940 worth of ore.

The writer wishes to impress upon Americans the necessity of working their ore in this country. It now pays a duty of £4 10s per ton in the ore as an import, and £6 export duty. The freight, import, and charges from New-York or Cuba to England, are one fifth the proceeds of sales. A new mine has been opened in Cuba about 25 miles from the port of New-York, by Mr. Ditson, the vice-consul of the United States. A Spanish company, called the Santiago Company, whose mines are at St. Jago de Cuba, are said to have realized 50 per cent. profit per annum. The per centage of copper is from 12 to 20 per cent, and it is regarded as very rich ore.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that a Mr. George E. Sellers, of that city, has a furnace by which he expects to reduce the enormous expense of working copper. His plan is to be tested at

the copper region on Lake Superior. The opinion is confidently expressed that the day will soon come when the English works will have to be abandoned. The manufacture of five or ten millions of dollars worth of this valuable metal a year in our western country, would benefit immensely our Agricultural and Commercial interests.—[Buffalo Com. Adv.]

Important from Canada.

We have received Montreal papers of the 24th inst. It appears that the Provincial Parliament has been dissolved, and a new election ordered. On this crisis in the affairs of Canada, the Montreal Herald, a loyalist organ, utters the following remarks:—

We are on the eve of a general election, which must be the most important in its results, of any that has taken place since Canada, by becoming a British province, ceased to be a despotically governed dependency of France, and obtained that free representative form of constitutional self government which Great Britain alone enjoyed, or could bestow. However, the Baldwin Lafontaine faction may strive to hide the fact, whatever fantastic tricks they may play off, there are in truth, only two great political parties to be found in Canada:—

1st.—Those who—whatever their imperial politics, whether Torv, Whig, or Radical—sincerely love their mother country, and its monarchical institutions, and, therefore, seek to maintain the integrity of the empire, to which they are proud and happy to belong.

2nd.—Those who—whatever their pretensions and lipovallity—seek, by revolutionizing our constitution, and degrading the legitimate power of the Sovereign, to separate Canada from Great Britain, and either set up for themselves, or petition (contemptible as they are!) to be admitted, as a state, into the neighboring republican confederation.

All minor distinctions are now merged and swallowed up, in these two grand classes in our population, and the result of the approaching election, will go far to decide, for ages at least, the fate of ourselves and our children.

The new Parliament is ordered to meet on the 12th of November next.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 4th inst., says: If our city is becoming somewhat celebrated as a field for counterfeiters, to commence their operations upon, it must be admitted also, that we have an Argus-eyed police, that has thus far checked their business; before much mischief was effected. Marshal Saxton has an extensive acquaintance in the city, whose whereabouts he has lately dogged very attentively. He has for a long time been on the search for the plate of the \$5 counterfeit note on the Bank of Wheeling, a considerable number of the notes of which have been found in circulation this summer; and from some suspicious appearances, he concluded to pay a visit to the copper plate printing establishment of Doolittle & Munson, last Wednesday night.

Taking Mr. Smith of the day watch with him, they proceeded up stairs softly, about 11 o'clock, and burst in the door upon two astonished workmen, who had barely time, before Saxton and Smith got fairly in, to throw a roll of dumpy printed sheets of the counterfeit five into the stove, where a small fire was burning, and to secrete the plate. The bills were snatched from the fire before they were wholly destroyed; and after searching every cranny of the office for the plate, it was at last found at the bottom of an ink keg, full of printer's ink.

The names of the workmen are Goodman and Clay. The former has lived in this city for several years, and has a wife and children. He has worked at different times, for Woodruff & Hammond, and also for Doolittle & Munson. They were both immediately committed to jail. They had a pile of bank note paper wet down ready for printing, and before morning they would have added a large amount of spurious five dollar notes to the circulating medium.

It is proper to add that not a particle of suspicion or blame is attached to Messrs. Doolittle & Munson, the very respectable persons in whose office one of the two men in question had been lately employed on other work. It appears they had a key by which they could enter the office at pleasure; and their employers were perfectly astounded at the inquiry detected and exposed by Marshal Saxton.

Consulate General of the Empire of Brazil.

in the United States. New York, Sept. 24th. 1844.

The exportation of Brazil wood from the ports of Brazil, has always been an exclusive privilege of the Imperial Government—but as abuses have occurred, and some vessels, perhaps through ignorance of the Brazilian laws in relation to the trade, have exported on private account, the said article to foreign ports, it is made known to those whom it may concern, that the laws of Brazil forbid entirely the exportation of the article by private individuals, and imposes a fine of fifteen dollars a ton on each vessel that may take the wood by contraband from any part of the Empire to foreign countries. The fine will be enforced even after the departure of the vessel from Brazil, for which purpose the Government has taken all necessary measures to arrest the aiders and abettors in the clandestine shipment.

LUIZ HENRIQUE FERREIRA D'AGUIAR.

Consul General.

Earthquake in Livingston Co.—A correspondent of the Courier states that a

violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Lima, Livingston Co., on Thursday evening of last week. At Avon it was quite severe. It was accompanied by an explosion, like a very heavy clap of very distant thunder, though the night was perfectly cloudless and the air extremely mild and quiet. The windows of the houses were shaken violently, and several persons who had retired (it being about 10 o'clock) leaped from their beds, and went into the street to seek the cause of their alarm. At Caledonia, 15 or 20 miles west, windows and stables were severely jarred, and in one instance a candle was thrown from its candlestick, and loose pans of glass were shaken from the window. The explosion lasted for nearly a minute—quite fifty seconds.

MEXICO.

Our Havana correspondent has sent us a file of the Government newspaper to the 24th of August, received by the 'Teviot' British steamer from Vera Cruz. We find in them the following items of interest:—After a long debate, Congress has granted in full the supplies demanded by Santa Anna for the Texas invasion. On the 21st of August, a Mexican express arrived at Mexico from Monterey, containing an official notice that overtures had been made by Sam. Houston for another armistice between Texas and Mexico. The 'Diario del Gobierno' states that it had been prohibited from publishing the details of the proposition of Houston, but in the time in which the allusion to Texas cowardice is couched, some indication is given that Houston has given way in his claims on Mexico; and that the far-famed 'reveling in the Hall of the Montezumas' is postponed for the present.—*Phila. Gaz.*

Fire in the Woods.—We understand that for some days past, fire has been raging in the woods near the ridge road, in the town of Ontario, Wayne county.—Thousands of acres have already been burned over, and the ground is so excessively dry, that there is no prospect of the progress of the fire being very soon arrested. Miles of fence, a large quantity of hay, and a number of buildings, have been destroyed.

Roses and Bladders expected.—We expect bloody times in New York at the coming election. The political clubs of each party, composed of the elite of the nineteenth century, have already had three or four bloody encounters in the streets, in which hundreds were engaged on a side, and more riots may be expected every day. We have no police in New York under Mayor Harper, worth a straw. These fighting clubs are supplied with money, and set upon each other, like bull dogs, by men and saints who build churches and monopolize the kingdom of Heaven. This is a queer world—New York is a queer city—and we are a queer people altogether.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Anecdote.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her laughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her laughter to a printer—there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain, young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife, now, when the last census shows the number to be 1557.

For the Neighbor.

THE NAUVOO LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE—LYCEUM, &c.

Mr. Editor:—I trust your readers by your indulgence will not deem it too impertinent in me to make a few enquiries through your valuable columns of the presidents, trustees, officers and leading men of the above institutions. Being a stockholder in the Institute, paying my full shares in books, not being able to draw any, and as a literary reader, I would wish to ascertain whether there is any probability of enjoying the privileges of the Library, or as some are ready to conclude, whether the Institute is broken up? Not gentlemen that I have any fears of the breaking up of the Institute that I make the above enquiries; but first, seeing that winter is commencing, and that Snow has already visited us, and may possibly continue to be seen about our streets for the most part of the winter. Can we, or not, hatch up something that would comport with the prospects of our flourishing city, and with other cities, by continuing a public institution for books, periodicals, &c., and increase her reputation for learning, for letters and for literary pursuits, &c.—Last season the Institute commenced under the most favorable auspices, with the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Benjamin Winchester, Sidney Rigdon and several other gentlemen who attended and addressed our meetings; and which continued to flourish under the support and patronage of the lauded General Joseph Smith, whose presence animated the minds of numerous individuals to become members and hold shares. He, as I am informed took ten shares, and

it the same time stimulating its members in calling their elocutionary powers in engaging themselves in its exercises, and that too by the most profound display of his own.

I would enquire secondly, where are our Clergymen, our orators, whose eloquence burned from the lips as though touched with a live coal? I pause for a reply. Methinks I hear a thousand voices echoing from a thousand tongues, we are not dead but speaketh. Such will come forward and rear a temple to learning, an altar to science, to literature and to every good work; a superstructure of intelligence whose head will reach the heaven.—Then we have the material; but what master minds will again superintend the building? Knowing some who would gladly become workmen, we need others as (PHELPS), whom we could call into requisition; while some are engaged in every trade and profession in our city, a Taylor could get up such scenes as would display the majesty, beauty and glory of our Institute. I would therefore call upon you, Mr. Editor to stir up the pure minds of those whose devoted energies threw out such an array of native talent last winter as lit up and cheered the spirits of our citizens, thereby relieving our spirits and forming an impenetrable barrier against the chills and gloom of winter.

I have dwelt long on the Institute and should weary your readers to say as much about the Lyceum and Theatre. Suffice it to say, I would like a Lyceum of Shakespeare, for since the days of Adam(s) I have not been so amused and instructed; even Nicholas (Nichols) with all his love for the drama, never beheld a better scene of things than was exhibited at our theatre.

One word on the Lyceum. With all the variety of animated discussions, the choice recitations, with the compositions full of pathos and lively imagery, as they were; together with the crowded houses, the refined taste shown by the presence of the ladies, with the mature judgment shown by the attendance of the merraged. With all these interests, I hope nothing will appear this season that FOSTERS of evil—no CHANCE(r) for it, however legal a form it may assume—(no) FRANK as I am to express myself, I trust that such men will co-operate with us as may be a safeguard to our Lyceum.—So shall Nauvoo out rival any city in the west, for learning, as well as intelligence and wisdom; so shall light and truth spread with majestic sway until every nation is lit with her rays, and finally shrouded with her glory.

An Observer of Men and things.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, AND OTHER PURPOSES:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that before any person shall sell, or dispose of any spirituous or intoxicating drink by a less quantity than one gallon in this city, he or they shall first obtain a license from the Mayors Court, for which shall be paid down for the use of the city, not less than two hundred nor more than four hundred dollars, (and issuing fees) for one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that if any person shall sell or give away, dispose of, to be drunk in this city, in less quantity than one gallon, any spirituous or intoxicating drink or liquors, without first obtaining such license, they shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five and not more than four hundred dollars, to be tried before the Mayor.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances or private grants repugnant to the interest and meaning of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, that if any person shall be convicted, before the Mayor, of drunkenness in this city, he, she, or they shall be fined twenty dollars.—This fine may be paid in labor upon the public streets or other public works of this city, at the discretion of the Mayor.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, one mile above the town of Pontiac, in the county of Hancock, state of Illinois, on the bank of the Mississippi river, township 9 north, range 7 west, containing 167 1/2 acres, mostly first rate farming land; about one hundred acres under cultivation—with a good frame dwelling house—under which is a good cellar; a good log barn, stables, smoke house, and other out buildings. Also, a young fruit orchard, containing apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I will take in part, say two or three good strong two horse wagons, and five or six yokes of oxen, the balance cash in hand.—THOMAS STEPHENS, East Bend Post Office, Hancock Co. Ill. Oct 23, 1844-36.3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE AND SALE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, will sell at public vendue on Friday the eighth day of November next, the personal property of said estate, consisting of three horses, two wagons, one buggy, farming utensils, wheat, flax, four cows and hogs, together with household furniture &c., (at the dwelling place of the deceased,) also a crop of corn and of potatoes at the farm one mile east of the temple.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the administrator, sums under five dollars, cash.

The subscriber requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate of said county of Hancock, State of Illinois for settlement within nine months from date, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH, Adm. of Hyrum Smith.

Nauvoo, Oct. 7th, 1844-4w

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints, (No cure no pay) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MACKERAL. A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

WANTED 100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current. SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

| Articles | per lb. | from 10 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Wheat | 7 | 8 |
| Barley | 7 | 10 |
| Peas | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Collins | 12 00 | 14 00 |
| Others | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Bagging—Mo. per yard | 44 | 00 |
| Sale Rope Mo per lb. | 70 | 75 |
| Reveries per lb. | 80 | 33 |
| Caster Beans—per bushel | 7 | 8 |
| Candler—per lb. | 14 00 | 00 |
| Sperm | 18 | 00 |
| Tallow—Mould | 8 | 00 |
| Dipped | 7 | 80 |
| Stearine | 14 00 | 00 |
| Per ton | 18 | 00 |
| Pittsburgh—per bushel | 8 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous and Illinois | 13 | 15 |
| Coffee—per lb. | 7 | 15 |
| Java | 7 | 15 |
| Havana | 7 | 15 |
| St. Domingo | 7 | 15 |
| Laguaira | 7 | 15 |
| Chocolate—No. 1 | 13 | 10 |
| No. 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Copper—per lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Brass | 25 | 30 |
| Sh. atling | 43 | 00 |
| Bottom | 43 | 00 |
| Flats | 12 1/2 | 14 |
| Cordage—per lb. | 12 1/2 | 14 |
| Manila | 25 | 30 |
| Tarred Rope | 17 1/2 | 20 |
| Bed Cord, Manila, per dozen | 17 1/2 | 20 |
| Ham—per lb. | 75 | 1 00 |
| Plough Lines | 19 1/2 | 20 |
| Cotton Yarn—per lb. | 19 | 10 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh | 19 | 10 1/2 |
| Common | 19 | 10 1/2 |
| Domestic—per yard | 7 | 10 |
| Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8 | 6 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| 4-4 and 6-4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8 | 6 | 10 |
| 4-4 and 6-4 | 6 | 10 |
| Brown Drillings | 11 | 14 |
| Burlaps | 10 1/2 | 13 |
| Brown Lower Ossa bags | 11 | 13 |
| Virginia do | 11 | 13 |
| Tobacco, 3-4 and 4-4 | 85 | 55 |
| Salt, 1st | 32 | 60 |
| Cotton Cheeks | 9 | 14 |
| Blue Drillings | 9 | 12 1/2 |
| Egypt Salt | 12 | 25 |
| Mixed summer Stuffs | 15 | 20 |
| Dye Stuffs | 4 | 0 |
| Logwood | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Indigo, Sp. cerroon | 24 | 3 |
| Copperas | 9 | 10 |
| Camwood, per lb. | 4 1/2 | 00 |
| Fustic | 22 | 22 |
| Drugs & Medicines | 3 50 | 2 75 |
| Ginseng, per lb. | 5 | 6 |
| Salutarina, Western | 5 | 6 |
| Eastern | 5 | 6 |
| Alum, per lb. | 5 | 6 |
| Quinine, per oz. | 3 50 | 2 75 |
| Brimstone | 5 | 6 |
| Epsom Salt | 7 | 0 |
| Fruit Sulphur | 22 | 22 |
| Cream Tartar | 1 25 | 1 31 |
| Turkey Opium | 42 | 00 |
| Camphor | 22 | 25 |
| Gum Arabic | 22 | 25 |
| Liquorice Paste | 22 | 25 |
| Sai Soda | 22 | 25 |
| Flour, per lb. | 4 00 | 4 25 |
| Flour, City Mills | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Country | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Rye | 45 | 51 |
| Cornmeal, per bushel | 87 | 1 00 |
| Prats | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Apples, dried, per bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Green, per bushel | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Peaches, dried, per bushel | 18 | 20 |
| Almonds, s. s. per box | 2 40 | 2 50 |
| Ra sine, M. R. per box | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| H. N. C. | 00 | 00 |
| Pronos, per lb. | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| Current, do | 10 | 18 |
| Figs, per dozen | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Lemons, per box | 1 00 | 4 00 |
| Figs & Peaches | 12 | 22 |
| Buffalo, per robe | 18 | 18 |
| Deer shaves, per lb. | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Red and Black, in hair | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Gery | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Boyer | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Otter, per skin | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Muskat | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Ranocoon | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Wild Cat | 5 | 12 1/2 |
| Fox, grey | 5 | 12 1/2 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Beef, per skin | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Macarrel, No. 1, per bb. | 3 00 | 4 50 |
| —No. 2 | 2 50 | 4 00 |
| Lake Trout | 2 50 | 5 00 |
| Salmon, per lb. | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| Cod, dry, per bus. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Herrings, do. | 50 | 1 00 |
| Grass—per bushel | 25 | 50 |
| Wheat | 25 | 50 |
| Rye | 25 | 50 |
| Corn | 25 | 50 |
| Barley | 25 | 50 |
| Oats | 20 | 25 |
| Beans | 25 | 1 00 |
| Glaze—per box | | |
| 8 by 10 | 2 25 | 2 75 |
| 10 by 12 | 2 75 | 4 75 |
| 12 by 15 | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| Gumponder—per keg | | |
| Dupont's | 6 50 | 7 00 |
| Latin's | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| —Blasting | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Gunny Bag | 12 | 12 |
| Hemp—per 12 lbs. | | |
| Water rotted | 100 00 | 110 00 |
| Dew rotted | 60 00 | 65 00 |
| Hides—per lb. | | |
| Dry | 3 | 3 1/2 |
| Green | 3 | 3 1/2 |
| Salted | 3 | 1 00 |
| Hops, let quality per lb. | 7 | 12 1/2 |
| Honey, per gallon | 24 | 24 |
| Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh | | |
| Common Bar, per lb. | 4 | 4 1/2 |
| Band | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Horre Shoe | 7 | 8 |
| Hoop | 7 | 8 |
| Sheet | 7 | 8 |
| Nail Rods | 7 | 8 |
| Boiler Iron | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Fig Iron, per ton | 22 00 | 22 00 |
| Nails, per lb. | | |
| Pittsburgh | 4 1/2 | 5 |
| London | 4 1/2 | 5 |
| Castings, per lb. | 4 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Foundry | 4 1/2 | 5 |
| Lead, 100 lbs. | | |
| Fig | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Bar | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Sheet | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Pipe | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Lime, per bushel | | |
| Common | 10 | 12 |
| Hydraulic Cement, per bbl. | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Leather, per lb. | | |
| Sole | 18 | 22 |
| Skirting | 24 | 25 |
| Upper, per side | 1 50 | 2 50 |
| Califania, per dozen | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| Bridle | 00 25 | 00 25 |
| Morocco | 80 12 | 00 20 |
| Molasses, per gal. | | |
| New Orleans | 25 | 25 |
| Sugar House | 24 | 25 |
| Neat Short | | |
| Tar, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| — 4 gallon keg | 0 75 | 1 00 |
| Pitch, per bbl. | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Rosin | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per gal. | 45 | 50 |
| Varnish, bright | 5 | 10 |
| Oakum, per lb. | 78 | 80 |
| Oil | | |
| Lined, per gallon | 78 | 80 |
| Sperm, winter | 87 | 1 00 |
| summer | 75 | 0 00 |
| Lard | 80 | 0 00 |
| Fish, per bbl. | 15 00 | 17 50 |
| Caster, per gallon | 70 | 1 75 |
| Paints | | |
| White Lead | 7 | 8 |
| Red | 10 | 10 |
| Chrome Yellow | 40 | 45 |
| —Green | 4 | 5 |
| Spanish Brown | 4 | 5 |
| Provisions | | |
| Beef, Meat, per bbl. | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| — Prime | 3 75 | 5 10 |
| Tongues, per dozen | 4 25 | 0 00 |
| Butter | 3 50 | 0 00 |
| Pork, Clear, per bbl. | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| — Moss | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| — M. O. | 4 75 | 7 00 |
| — Prime | 5 75 | 6 25 |
| — P. O. | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| — Hog round, per lb. | 14 | 8 |
| Bacon, Hams | 3 | 4 |
| — do. Canned | 3 | 4 |
| — Middles | 3 | 3 1/2 |
| — Shoulders | 3 | 3 1/2 |
| — Hog round | 2 1/2 | 3 |
| Lard | 2 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Butter | 4 | 10 |
| Cheese, common | 4 | 5 |
| — Western Reserve | 4 | 5 |
| Eggs | 4 | 1 |
| Rice | 2 1/2 | 4 |
| Sacks | | |
| Linon | 23 | 25 |
| Cotton | 12 | 14 |
| Salt, per bushel | | |
| Ten's Island | 37 | 45 |
| G. A., per sack | 1 10 | 1 55 |
| L. B. | 1 57 | 5 00 |
| Kanawha, per bushel | 28 | 30 |
| Shilpder, per lb. | | |
| Refined | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| Crude | 24 | 30 |
| Shells—per bushel | | |
| Clover | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Timothy | 3 71 | 1 00 |
| Flax | 3 71 | 90 |
| Hemp | 43 | 50 |
| Wines—per gallon | | |
| Madiera | 2 50 | 3 10 |
| Sicily | 55 | 75 |
| Teneriff | 75 | 80 |
| Malaga, Sweet | 19 | 70 |
| — Dry | 65 | 80 |
| Port | 2 00 | 3 50 |
| — Imitation | 65 | 75 |
| Claret, in bbls. | 80 | 100 |
| — in cases | 2 00 | 4 00 |
| Champagne | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Wool—per lb. | | |
| Zinc—per lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Lies Stock | | |
| Beef Calf's, per cwt. | 3 00 | 5 50 |
| Sheep, cash | 0 00 | 2 50 |
| Hog, dressed, per cwt. | 1 00 | 2 00 |

